SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA ASSOCIATION OF MARINE INVERTEBRATE TAXONOMISTS

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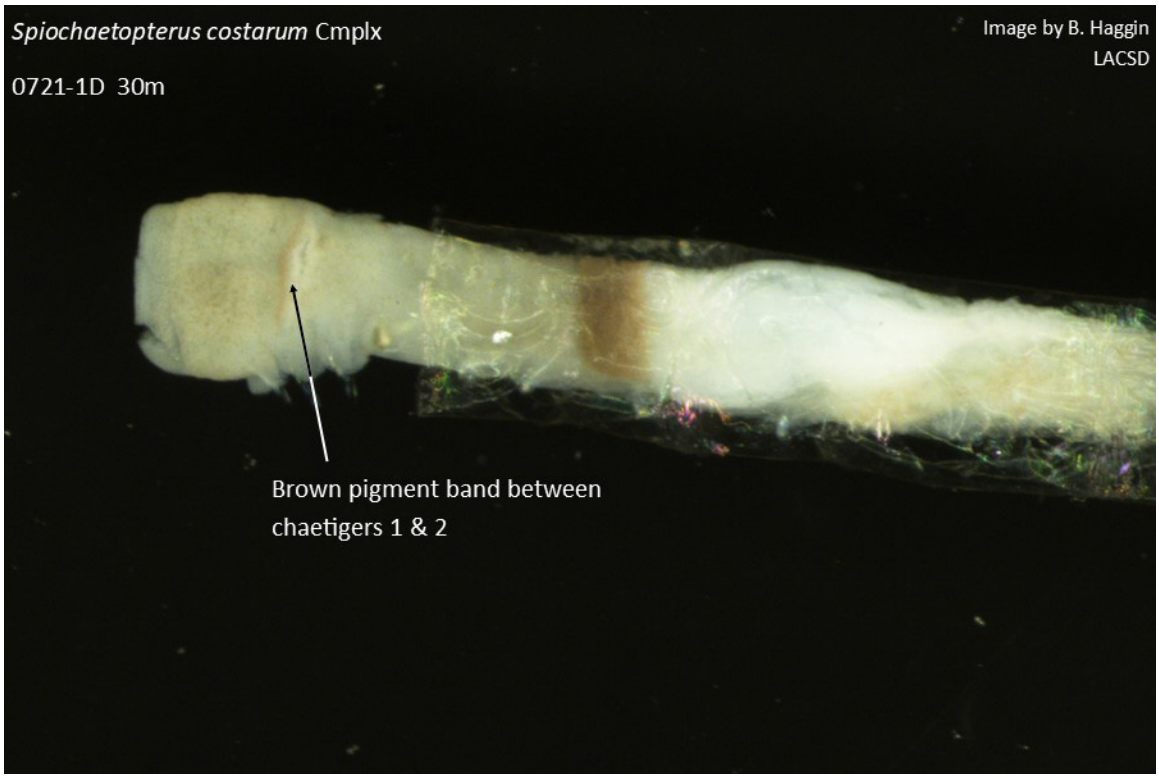

This Issue

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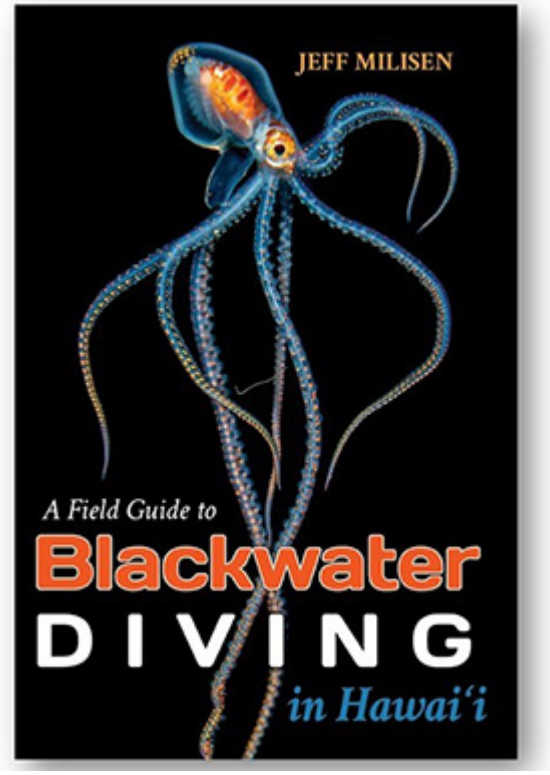
8 MARCH 2021, SLRC MOLLUSKS, K. BARWICK, ZOOM

Attendance: Heather Peterson, Diane O'Donohue, Ashley Loveland, SFPUC; Kelvin Barwick, OCSD; Don Cadien, Jovairia Loan, Chase McDonald, Terra Petry, LACSD; Greg Lyon, CLAEMD; Wendy Enright, Megan Lilly, CSD; Tony Phillips, DCE.

Kelvin opened the meeting by sharing the book, "A Field Guide to Black Water Diving in Hawai'i" by Jeff Milisen (2020) sent to him by SCAMIT member Dot Norris, (retired SFPUC). The book contains striking and beautiful photos of pelagic invertebrates and vertebrates. Mostly taken in situ during night dives by the author. These include illusive siphonophores, both larval and adult cephalopods, ctenophores, pteropods and other mollusks, numerous cnidaria classes and much more. Most are illustrated with a jet black background. Almost all images are accompanied with the scientific epithet, an abbreviated phylogeny, and brief descriptions with their habitats. It is organized, roughly, by phyla. According to Kelvin, at only $19.95 every SCAMIT member should not be without it. Kelvin thanked Dot for providing a copy, signed by the author.

UPCOMING MEETINGS

Visit the SCAMIT website at: www.scamit.org for the most current meetings announcements.



Next up was the topic of the day – proposed changes to the Mollusca for Ed 13. Kelvin stressed these are only proposals and he is seeking consensus on whether to accept or reject them. He began his presentation with a brief overview of the sources of most of the proposed emendations. The James H. McLean Memorial Volume (Geiger et al. 2019) provided a good number of the emendations at the specific level. Another large work reviewed was the Revised Classification, Nomenclator and Typification of Gastropod and Monoplacophoran Families (Bouchet et al. 2017). Any proposed changes suggested by these and other references were checked against WoRMS. In addition, the entire species list and higher taxa were checked against WoRMS using their online tool. After this overview he presented some of the more significant emendation proposals, explaining the thought process and evidence for each.

Wendy then had the floor and gave an overview of changes in the Heterobranchs. Most higher-level changes were based on Bouchet & Rocroi 2005 as well as Bouchet et al. 2017. Most additional reorganization and updates were implemented based on the Valdés 2019 treatment of the cephalaspidea (part of the McClean Memorial volume), investigations into the Flabellinidae by Korshunova et al. 2016, and Jensen's 2007 paper on the Sacoglossa. We then had a moment

of fun while we reviewed a photo of *Enteroctopus dofleini* (Wülker, 1910) trawled by LACSD at 137m and chatted about the unusual occurrence of this species so far south.

Tony then briefly discussed some new species that he is having added to Ed 13. He presented slides of the species discussed below and will eventually be adding them to the Toolbox. In the Polyplacophora he reviewed the first report of *Cyanoplax caverna* (Eernisse, 1986) collected on the mainland at the LA Harbor riprap. This species is normally only seen at the Channel Islands. The identification was done by Dr. Doug Eernisse of Cal State Fullerton. Tony also discussed *Pyramidella adamsi* Carpenter, 1864; this species is found at river mouths in 1m of water so won't be seen in most POTW monitoring programs but could be encountered during Bight projects. Next was *Xenostrobus* sp; at this time specimens are being left at a genus level ID, per Paul Valentich Scott. The morphology of the different *Xenostrobus* species is so similar they are difficult to discriminate. Paul explained that specimens in 95% ethanol are needed for DNA analysis and speciation. Tony is working with Karin Wisenbaker of ABC labs and hopes to get some DNA specimens from the San Gabriel River monitoring program. It is an invasive species that he encountered in shallow bays and river mouths. It looks like *Arcuatula senhousia* (Benson, 1842) (= *Musculista senhousia* of Ed 12). To date he hasn't seen it in San Diego Bay but has come across it in samples further north. He noted that *A. senhousia* has dysodont teeth dorsally near the umbos and *Xenostrobus* does not. This feature can be determined without opening the shell. Additionally, *Arcuatula* has internal radial ribs near its anterior end and *Xenostrobus* does not. *Xenostrobus* is exclusive to brackish water, inner bays and harbors, and river mouths. Tony continued to review other species he'd come across during his consulting work, including the Isognomonids, *Isognomon janus* Carpenter, 1857, and *Isognomon recognitus* (Mabille, 1895). He also sampled the Pectinid, *Euvola* cf *perulus*, at Avalon Bay, Santa Catalina Island in 30m of water. Tony noted that the captions for the pictures of *I. janus* and *I. recognitus* in the Western North America Bivalve volume (Coan et al. 2000) are reversed (page 197), but are correct in the Tropical West America Bivalve volume (page 221; Coan and Valentich-Scott 2012).

After everyone finished reviewing their species proposals, we watched videos of *Enteroctopus dofleini* and *Haliphron atlanticus* Steenstrup, 1861, provided by LACSD.

24 MARCH 2021, SLRC MISCELLANEOUS PHYLA, K. BARWICK, ZOOM

Attendance: Erin Oderlin, Greg Lyon, Jennifer Smolenski, CLAEMD; Megan Lilly, Ryan Kempster, Wendy Enright, Ricardo Martinez, Veronica Rodriguez, Katie Beauchamp, CSD; Don Cadien, Brent Haggin, Jovairia Loan, LACSD; Kelvin Barwick, Danny Tang, OCSD; Dean Pasko, Tony Phillips, DCE.

The first topic of the day was Kelvin noting that occasionally his emails to the SCAMIT List Server are ending up in people's "spam" folders. He is trying to resolve the issue. He also mentioned that he had emailed Wai Kim on March 9th regarding the database project and is waiting to hear back so for the moment there is nothing new to report.

Kelvin has been looking into the possibility of a SCAMIT google drive. He shared the few options he researched, and a discussion ensued about the best option. Another suggestion was a ftp site through the SCAMIT website but it would have to be password protected. Kelvin was going to talk to Dean Pentcheff about the feasibility.

Speaking of the SCAMIT website, Kelvin would like to see more access for officers to make some small changes to the website, such as updating the calendar and uploading newsletters.

Publication Date: August 2022

Due to SCAMIT webmaster Dean Pentcheff's increasingly busy schedule at the Museum, the Executive Committee will be discussing the option of having more than one webmaster.

The purpose of the day's meeting was to review the Miscellaneous Phyla section for Ed 13. However, when Kelvin queried Brent on what sections he was still lacking feedback and input, he noted the Annelids, Arthropods, Sponges and Bryozoans are all still pending.

Kelvin is a bit worried about things moving forward. Brent reviewed the current deadlines - May 17th, final taxa group and front matter edits are due to Brent. Whatever isn't in by then won't be included. June 17th Brent will send the new list to Kelvin for final edits. The publication date of July 1, 2021 is still the goal.

We reviewed the phyla subcommittee assignments and all present were still in agreement with their roles.

Turning to the "Future Goals" agenda item, Kelvin raised the idea of returning to the long-promised effort to document all provisional species contained in our list. Brent's emendation spreadsheets contain a tab listing the provisional species separately. It was recommended we utilize Cody's provisional species Google site to serve as a clearinghouse of documentation of existing provisionals as well as any new ones being created.

Don asked if we should create a table that tracks removal of taxa? Currently we only track changes, not removals. Kelvin agreed that a tabulation of taxa removed might be a nice addition to the publication.

It was discussed and agreed upon to add a sentence to the front matter noting that a reader can reach out to the Chair of a Committee if they have specific questions about an emendation.

The historical emend lists have been found by Brent and are part of the archive.

Erin revisited the idea of adding p-codes to the List. She understands it's a cumbersome item to tackle, but it's been on the wish list for some time. She knows it would be easier to add once we have the List database but that could take a long time, as there is no end point in sight for that project. Don suggested caution with this item, as does SCAMIT want liability for p-codes? We need to reach out to SCCWRP and find out what we are allowed to do with p-codes. A rallying cry for reviving the Benthic Assessment Taxonomy Management (BATMAN) group quickly ensued. Dean Pasko chimed in that the only way to calculate the SQO's is to use SCCWRP's tool. If SCAMIT publishes a new List with p-codes, it won't affect the SCCWRP tool. But he agreed that BATMAN needs to be revived. Wendy will reach out to Dave Gillett since it is a SCCWRP group. Don also offered to reach out to Shelly Walther about the same issue. One thing that was agreed upon is that ultimately an electronic database List, with p-codes, is still a future goal.

12 APRIL 2021, B'18 PROBLEMATIC POLYCHAETES, ZOOM

Attendance: Brent Haggin, Norbert Lee, Christine Boren, LACSD; Kelvin Barwick, Rob Gamber, OCSD; Erin Oderlin, Greg Lyon, Jennifer Smolenski, CLAEMD; Leslie Harris, NHMLAC; Adam Webb, Maiko Kasuya, Veronica Rodriguez, Ricardo Martinez, CSD; Ashley Loveland, SFPUC; Larry Lovell, Tony Phillips, DCE; Erica Keppel, Smithsonian; Tom Biksey, retired.

After a brief business meeting, attendees dove right into the topic for the day: B'18 (or not) problematic polychaetes.

Erin Oderlin – B'18

Juvenile Maldanidae: Erin had numerous small juveniles that were giving her problems. Leslie said that if a specimen is only approximately 1mm in width and only a few mm long, as Erin's specimens were, then it is best to back off to Subfamily or Family. She noted that the cephalic plaque, nuchal organs, and stain patterns, all develop with age. An interesting observation is that the juveniles have eyes, which become subdermal with age. Kelvin noted that OCSD IDs to Family not Subfamily.

Myriochele spp

- *Myriochele gracilis* Hartman 1955 (3 uniramous chaetigers) and *Myriochele olgae* Blake 2000 (2 uniramous chaetigers) have shorter, fatter body shapes, no eyes, and neat, tight, tapered tubes. Leslie stated that *M. olgae*, in her opinion, is a juvenile *M. gracilis*. Kelvin noted that he makes the distinction between the species, and *M. olgae* is included in Ed 12. An ID sheet can be found in the Toolbox on the SCAMIT website
- *Myriochele striolata* Blake 2000 (3 uniramous chaetigers) long, straight, skinny body shape; eyes present; with messy tubes

Chaetopterids – use the "Key to Chaetopterids of Pt. Loma" by Dean Pasko & Ron Velarde, 1993 to ensure consistent name usage. It can be found in the Taxonomic Toolbox on the SCAMIT website:

- *Phyllochaetopterus* – not always found in annulated tubes
- *Phyllochaetopterus* cf *prolifica* vs *Phyllochaetopterus* sp LH1 (Harris) - document needs to be shared
- Eyes of *P. prolifica* Potts 1914 are variable and is thin bodied throughout
- True *Phyllochaetopterus limicolus* Hartman 1960 is found in deep water; it has a broad thorax and a thinner, tapering abdomen
- *Spiochaetopterus* – always annulated rings on tubes; large brown band placement; Norbert Lee, LACSD noted a thin brown band behind the peristomium (see cover image)

Phyllodocids:

- *Sige* sp A SCAMIT 1995 § – has supra-acicular tips; distinctive color pattern
- *Pterocirrus* – big eyes; high placement of median antennae; long worms

Jennifer Smolenski – B'18

Melinna spp:

- *M. oculata* Hartman 1969 – brown pigment bars; shallow water
- *M. heterodonta* Moore 1923 – no pigment; deeper water

Publication Date: August 2022

Mediomastus vs. *Mastobranchus*

- *Mediomastus* – 4 capillary chaetigers; branchiae absent
- *Mastobranchus* – 11 capillary chaetigers, 2 mixed; branchiae present

Erica Keppel – Non B'18

Sabellidae – *Branchiomma;* commonly found on docks, is it offshore too? There are no indigenous species in the SCB. Two invasive species have been reported in California. One form in southern, and one in northern, California. Both species have stylodes (flaps of skin) on the outside of the radioles. Stylode characteristics are useful for species discrimination, when used in conjunction with other characters. See Erica Keppel papers

Brent Haggin – Non B'18

- *Nothria* sp? – Branchiae start at chaetiger 18 and what looks like 1 large eye with a partial pigment ring around it. Leslie noted it is different than *Nothria* sp DC1 Harris 2014 §. Upon further review of the specimen, it was determined to be *Hyalinoecia juvenalis* Moore, 1911; not a new *Nothria* provisional
- *Scoloplos* – Brent found a specimen that keyed to *Scoloplos* sp LA1 Haggin 2017 § but it had a pigmentation pattern commonly seen in *Leitoscoloplos pugettensis* (Pettibone 1957). Brent will update the voucher sheets with new images

Erin Oderlin – Non B'18

Nephtys spp – use the "Key to Nephtyidae of Point Loma" by R. Rowe (1998) which can be found in the Taxonomic Toolbox on the SCAMIT website.

- *Nephtys caecoides* Hartman 1938 – large, brown pigmented worm with dorsal white wrinkles; most pigment fades leaving only the "eagle" pigment pattern on the anterior dorsum
- *Nephtys ferruginea* Hartman 1940 – retains the bars on the anterior dorsum

Adam Webb – Non B'18

Anotomastus gordiodes (Moore 1909) – lateral groove to about setiger 4 or 5*;* CLAEMD needs to share pictures of methyl green "honeycomb" pattern in posterior thorax

Leslie Harris – Non B'18

Notomastus sp E Harris 2021 § – keys to either *Notomastus latericeus* M. Sars 1851 or *Notomastus lineatus* Claparède 1869 but has a distinctive stain band in anterior thorax; found in San Diego Bay; Leslie shared images of this and other *Notomastus*.

Cirratulids:
Tony Phillips uses shirlastain to help distinguish serrations in neurochaetae. He recommends backing IDs off to Cirratulidae if the animal is less than 20 segments long. He noted that when examining *Aphelochaeta*/*Kirkegaardia*, he recommends using 40X magnification for determining if neurochaetae are serrated. Veronica, for the sake of consistency, agreed with only using 40X to distinguish between *Kirkegaardia* & *Aphelochaeta.*

Publication Date: August 2022

- *Aphelochaeta* sp HYP5 Phillips 2004 § vs. *Kirkegaardia* sp SD9 (Rodriguez-Villanueva 2008 §) similar morphology and stain pattern; *A*. sp HYP5 with smooth abdominal neurochaetae; *K*. sp SD9 with serrated abdominal neurochaetae; Need to add *Aphelochaeta* sp HYP5 voucher sheet to SCAMIT toolbox; Brent will try to get pictures of the neurochaetae of *A*. sp HYP5 versus *K*. sp SD9 as he's recently seen both; Tony mentioned that the base of the neurochaetae also differ between *Aphelochaeta* & *Kirkegaardia; Kirkegaardia* has a basal expansion to the neurochaetae, while *Aphelochaeta* has a more continuous shape to the neurochaetae

- Norbert presented what will likely be a new provisional species of *Aphelochaeta;* it has broad ventral MGS bands wrapping around to a dorso-lateral position; prostomium & peristomium are heavily pigmented; Tony said he would check his notes but to also check against *Aphelochaeta* sp SD5 Rowe 1999 §

- Erin asked about the differences between *Kirkegaardia serratiseta* (Banse & Hobson 1968) & *Kirkegaardia* sp 1 (Lovell & Phillips 1995 §); the differences weren't noted but some synonymies were discovered

  Kirkegaardia sp SD6 (Rowe 1999) is a synonym of *Kirkegaardia serratiseta*

  Kirkegaardia sp SD4 (Rowe 1999) is a synonym of *Kirkegaardia* sp 1

- Leslie commented on the variability of characters in *Cirriformia* and stated she will share her *Cirriformia* table

  - Spines have a range of starting chaetigers, but the ranges were not given in the original description
  - Dorsal tentacles have a range of starting chaetigers, but the ranges were not given in the original description
  - Stain patterns gain intensity with age

- Leslie recently was stumped by a *Raricirrus* (Hartman 1961) from 821m off Angola; *Raricirrus* was last reported locally off Palos Verdes from 1970 – 1985. She is wondering why we no longer see this genus in our offshore samples. Do they like impacted sediment and we have made it too clean?

In closing, Kelvin has an update to his Oweniidae key, and a copy is attached to this newsletter.

SCAMIT PROVISIONAL VOUCHER SHEET GUIDELINES

Brent Haggin, and the SLRC, have been updating the guidelines for creating provisional species voucher sheets. Meeting these criteria determines a provisional species acceptance in the SCAMIT Species List. The document is attached to this newsletter.

GLYCERA SP B

The voucher sheet for this species is attached to this newsletter.

HIGHLY ARTICULATE – DB CADIEN, LACSD

Novapex is the journal of the Royal Belgian Society of Malacology. It was Apex for the first decades of its existence, but then became Novapex, which it remains today. Many valuable papers have been published in the journal over the years, and many contributors submit regularly.

None are as prolific, and as regular, as Christiane Delongueville and Roland Scaillet, who have coauthored over 67 papers together, and 5 more with additional co-author(s). For the most part these are relatively short distributional notes, or notes on ecology, particularly symbiotic relationships. Several of these have concerned the relationships between eulimid gastropods and various echinoderms. Recent years have seen added emphasis on detection of and reporting of new species introductions into European seas. In nearly all cases they provide excellent photographs of animals, or animals on/in hosts, or prepared shells of the subject mollusks. While they have also contributed to other journals, most of their output is in Novapex. Their first article appeared in 1986, and it was not followed by another until 1999 [in both the journal was Apex, becoming Novapex in 2000]. At that point they began their close association with the journal, contributing up to 5 articles per year (2000, 2009, and 2010). One must read French to fully appreciate their articles, but just examination of the numerous photographs is very informative. SCAMIT has members with a similar level of expertise, and perhaps somewhere out there are our "Delongueville and Scaillet": volunteers?

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Publication Date: August 2022

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SCAMIT TREASURY SUMMARY 2020–2021

Please find the Annual Treasury Summary attached to this newsletter. SCAMIT currently has over $7000 available for publication grants.

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Long Beach, CA 90815

Key to the Oweniidae of San Diego

by R. Rowe; revised by S. Douglass May, 2002

additional text added by K. Barwick 11NOV2017

1.a. Anterior terminus a branched branchial crown with a membranous collar surrounding its base (Fig. 1). Methyl green staining pattern: Entire body covered with speckles, concentrated mostly in thoracic region (Fig. 6).....***Owenia collaris***

1.b. Anterior terminus a bilobed prostomium and a larger, bulbous peristome. Two large, long, grooved palps attached at the dorso-anterior edge of the peristome (Fig. 2). Methyl green staining pattern: Prostomium and peristomium stain uniformly, with no pattern; from setiger 1, segments with numerous distinct speckles distributed over entire surface (Fig. 7).....***Myriowenia californiensis***

1.c. Anterior terminus with a flange and oral opening, but without additional structures. Terminus rounded or truncate.....**2**

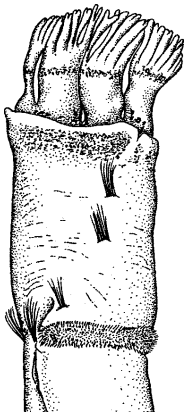


Fig. 1 *Owenia collaris* Anterior end, lateral view (from Blake, 2000)

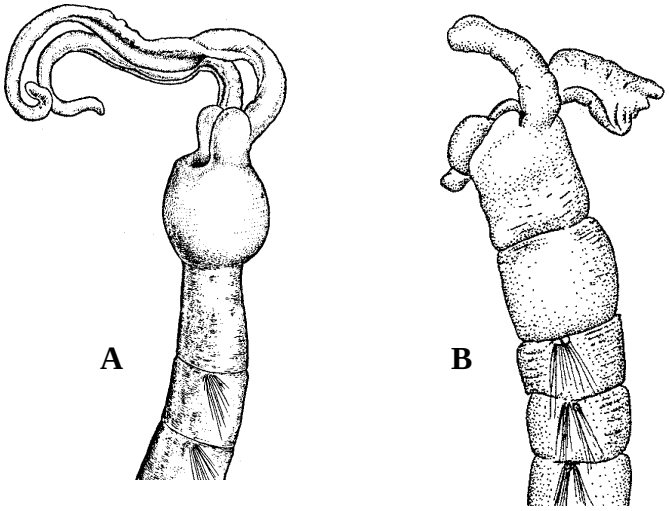


Fig. 2 *Myriowenia californiensis*: **A**. anterior end, lateral view. **B**. anterior end, lateral view (from Blake, 2000)

2.a. Anterior margin truncate, squared to lateral margins when viewed ventrally. The first four notosetal fascicles in an evenly spaced series. The fifth and subsequent notosetal fascicles on more prolonged segments (Fig. 3A). Pygidium petaloid with seven to nine lobes (Fig. 3B and Fig. 8). Methyl green staining pattern: see Fig. 9.
.....***Galathowenia pygidialis*** =[*Myriochele pygidialis*]

2.b. Anterior margin rounded.....**3**

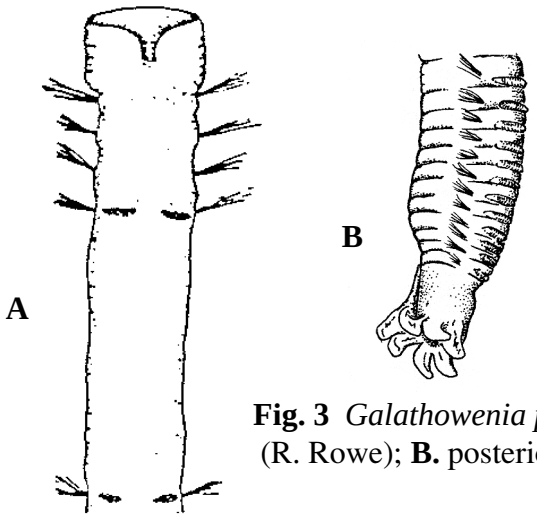


Fig. 3 *Galathowenia pygidialis*: **A**. Anterior end ventral view (R. Rowe); **B.** posterior end, lateral view (from Blake, 2000)

3.a. First two notosetal fascicles proximal, on shortened segments, the following setigers more elongate (Fig. 4). Eyes usually present (minute, red). Tube with randomly arranged grain pattern. Methyl green staining pattern: Diagonal band on lateral side of cephalic groove separating head from thorax (Fig. 10).....***Myriochele striolata*** =[*M sp. M*]

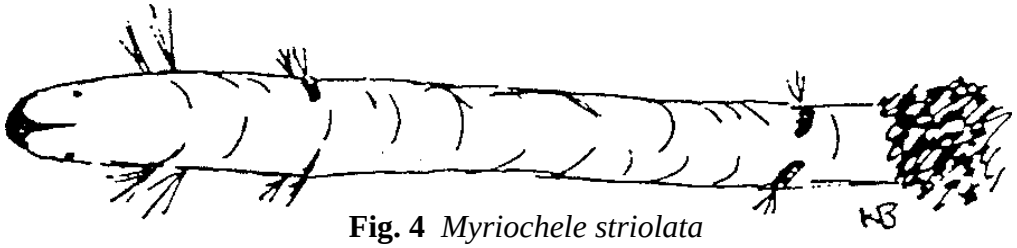


Fig. 4 *Myriochele striolata*
(K. Barwick)

3.b. First three (or four) notosetal fascicles proximal, on shortened setigers, the following setigers more elongate. No eye spots. Tube with grains arranged in a pattern diagonal to tube axis (Fig. 5). Methyl green staining pattern: Midventral line of stain extending posteriorly from mouth to level of setiger 1 (Fig. 11).....***Myriochele gracilis***

First three setigers uniramous

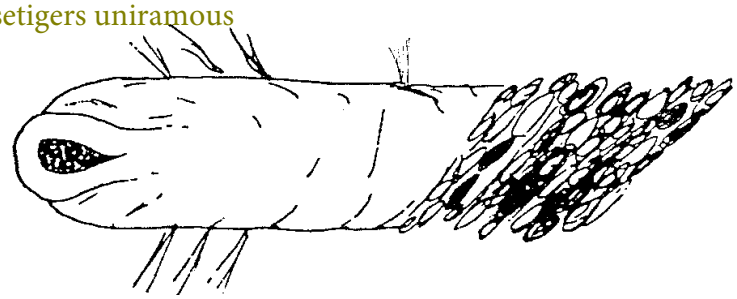


Fig. 5 *Myriochele gracilis*
(adapted from M. Kelly)

3.c. First two setigers uniramous.....*Myriochele olgae*

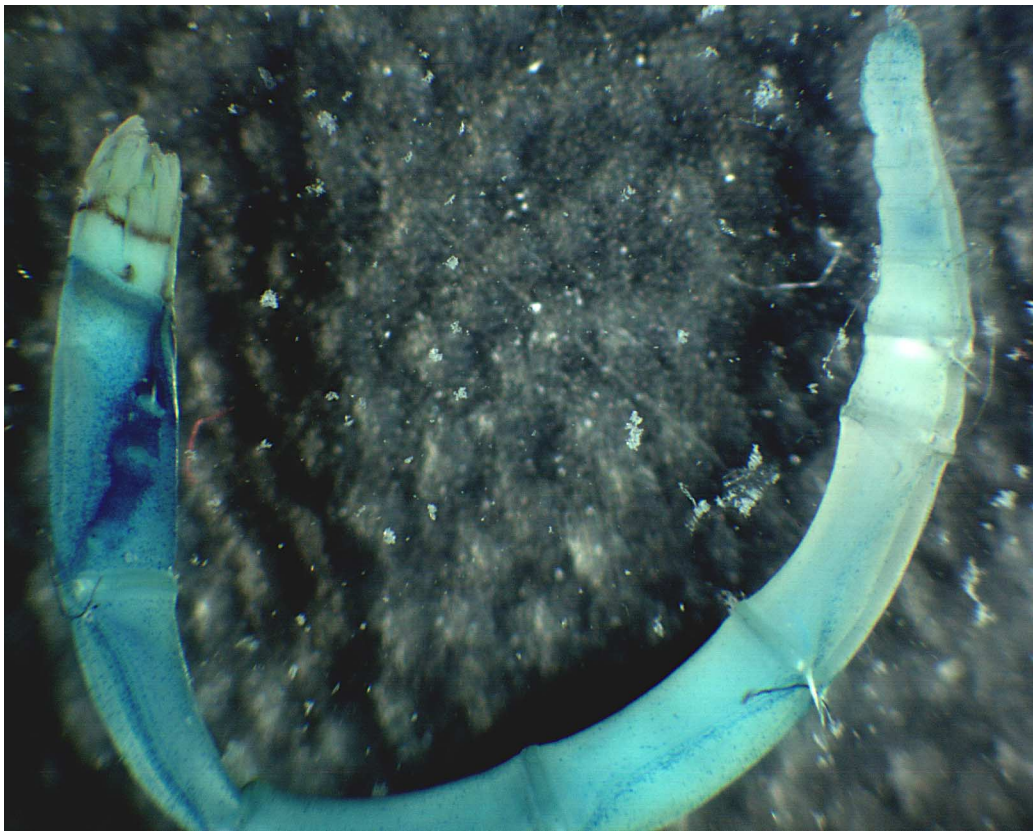


Fig. 6 *Owenia collaris*, lateral view, stained with methyl green. Sta 17930, 7/26/1994, 23m
Image by S. Douglass

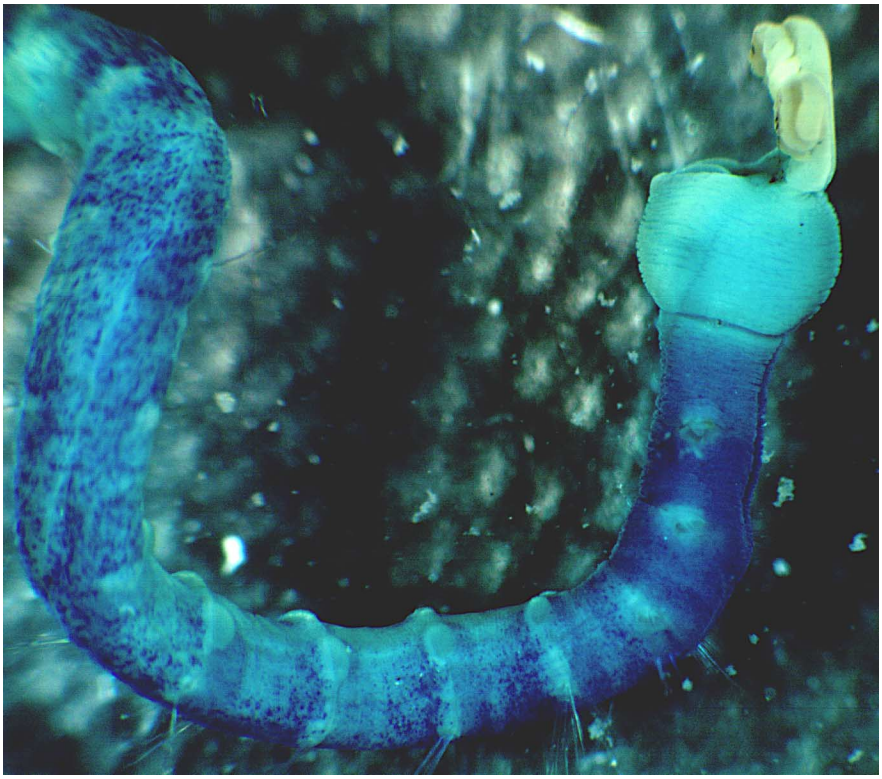


Fig. 7 *Myriowenia californiensis*, lateral view, stained with methyl green
Station data unknown. Image by S. Douglass

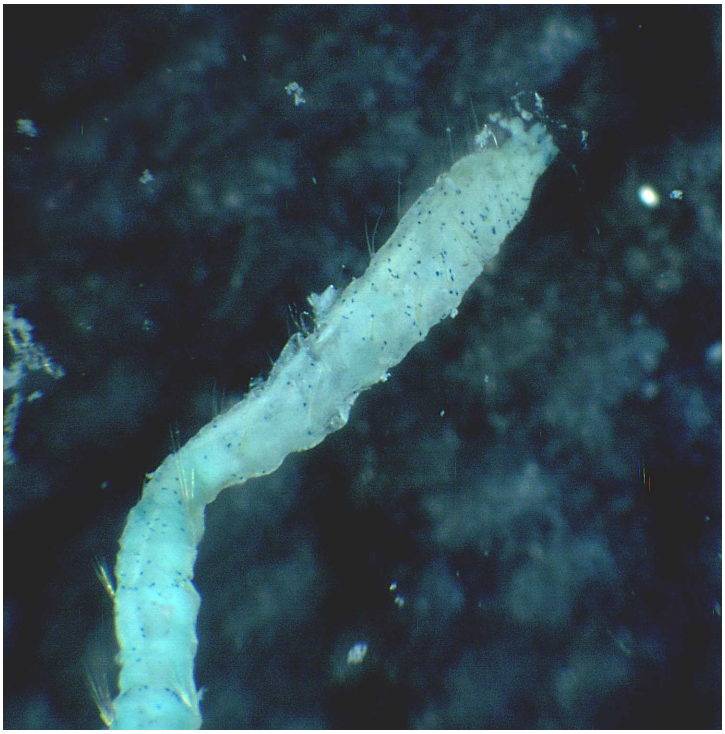


Fig. 8 *Galathowenia pygidialis* posterior end, stained with methyl green. Sta 2691(2), 7/25/2000, 210 ft. Image by S. Douglass

Fig. 9 *Galathowenia pygidialis* anterior end, lateral view, stained with methyl green. Sta 2691(2), 7/25/2000, 210 ft. Image by S. Douglass

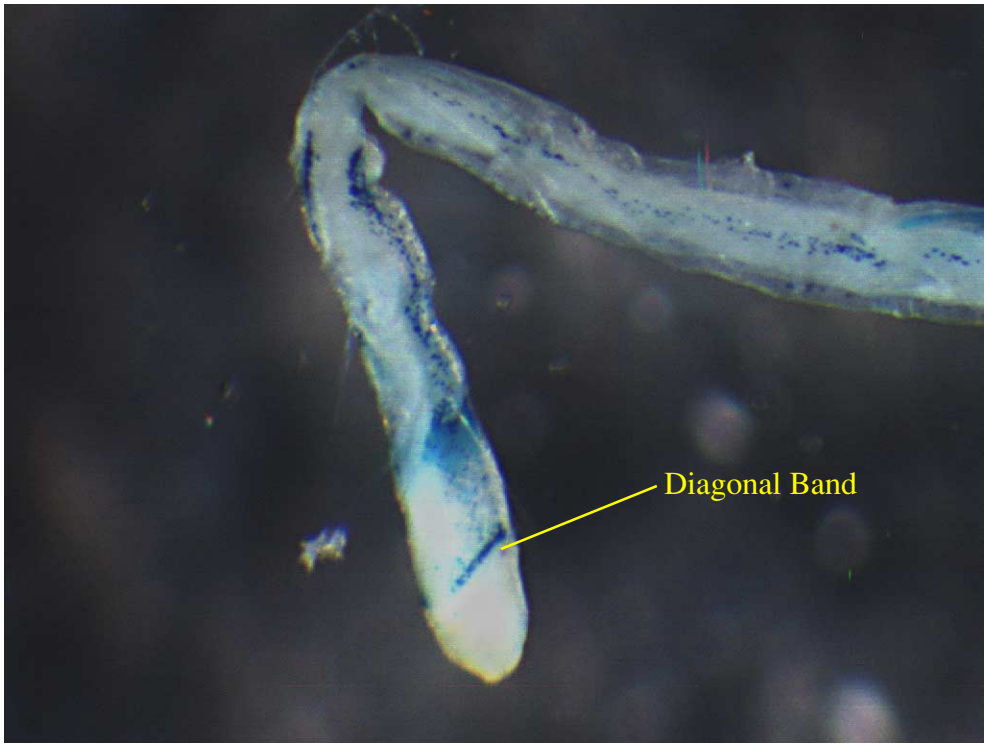


Fig. 10 *Myriochele striolata* anterior end, lateral view, stained with methyl green. Sta 2696(1), 7/25/2000, 310 ft. Image by S. Douglass

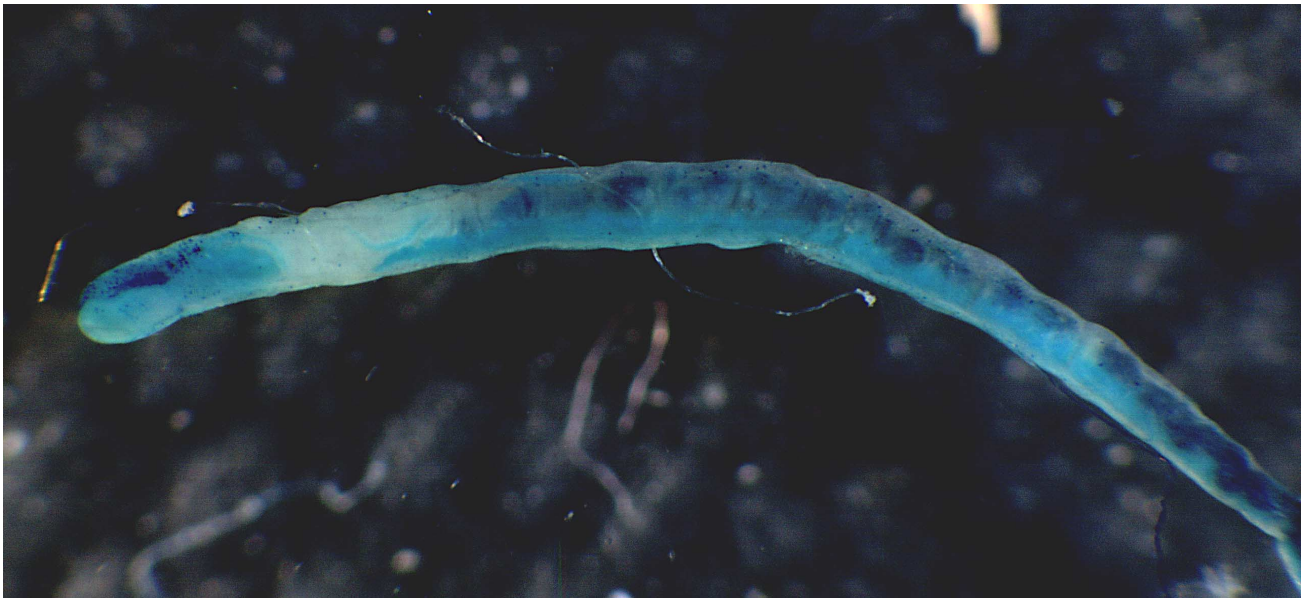


Fig. 11 *Myriochele gracilis* anterior end, lateral view, stained with methyl green. Sta E9(1), 4/4/2002, 381 ft. Image by S. Douglass

SCAMIT Provisional Voucher Sheet Guidelines

Introduction – The following emended guidelines were adopted by the Species List Review Committee (SLRC) on June 20, 2022. They supersede any and all earlier documents. These guidelines go into effect upon publication to the SCAMIT website.

Purpose – These guidelines that follow specify the form and process by which a provisional species may be added to the SCAMIT Species List.

Taxonomic Data – A SCAMIT provisional voucher sheet should minimally contain the following elements:

1. Taxon name including an abbreviated phylogeny, following the strict orthography provided for in the most current SCAMIT Species List. The binomial should initially be an in-house provisional designation for the originating agency (e.g., *Leitoscoloplos* sp LA1). A list of currently accepted agency abbreviations is included below. To avoid duplication, the author should check the current SCAMIT species. Once the review process is completed and the species is accepted by the Committee, the Committee will provide a SCAMIT provisional designation (e.g., *Leitoscoloplos* sp A).
2. Author and date of origination of the voucher sheet.
3. Applicable synonyms. Indicate "none" if no synonyms are available. The original in-house designation will be added as a synonym upon publication in SCAMIT.
4. Location(s) for all material examined. Each lot should include the following: program and/or agency, station (including latitude/longitude if possible), date of collection, sample depth, and the number of specimens examined from each lot.
5. Diagnostic characters.
6. Comparison with morphologically similar taxa outlining the differences. List all citations used within this section, including published articles, SCAMIT newsletters and personal communications. Use "sensu" to differentiate between different published descriptions.
7. Images that demonstrate diagnostic characters (digital images are required, line drawings at print resolution can be used in conjunction with digital images to help accentuate a detail that is difficult to capture with a digital image).
8. Known geographical distribution (single occurrences are acceptable but should be updated before SCAMIT designation if additional data is available).
9. Literature used.
10. The final document should be a single PDF formatted file.

Additional data that should be included if available but not required for inclusion on the SCAMIT Species List:

1. P-codes for BRI calculation or ITI-codes.
2. Sediment type where the species was found.
3. A broader discussion of habitat and known associations, including commensalism or parasitism.

Review – A voucher sheet must take the following route for inclusion on the SCAMIT Species List:

1. Upload the provisional voucher sheet to the SCAMIT Provisional Taxa Submissions website.
2. Send an email to the General Discussion List Server alerting the membership of the provisional species name and phylum and to let them know that it has been added to the provisional website.

Ask for a review of the provisional voucher sheet prior to the next SCAMIT meeting for that phylum.

3. At each SCAMIT meeting every effort will be made to review one or two relevant voucher sheets. The individual(s) leading the meeting should include it as part of the agenda announcing which sheets are to be reviewed a few weeks ahead of time. The author of the provisional voucher will need to attend the meeting. The sheet should be annotated via Google Docs thru the provisional website. The site administrator will update the status of the voucher sheet.
4. The author will make any updates or additions to the voucher sheet that came as a result of the initial review process and email the updated voucher sheet to the webmaster to update the file on the SCAMIT Provisional Taxa Submission website.
5. The SCAMIT SLRC will review revised voucher sheets at their next meeting and provide additional input or approve the voucher sheet for inclusion in the next SCAMIT Species List and provide a SCAMIT provisional designation and SCAMIT authorship if needed.

Publishing – After acceptance by the SLRC, the provisional species will be eligible for inclusion in the next edition of the SCAMIT Species List. SLRC approved voucher sheets can be published in the next available SCAMIT newsletter and can be added to the SCAMIT taxonomic toolbox on the official SCAMIT website.

Deadline – Voucher sheets need to be reviewed and accepted by the SCAMIT SLRC by **April 15** of the publication year of the next SCAMIT Species List (published on July 1). Publication in the SCAMIT newsletter by this date is <u>not required</u> for inclusion, but is strongly encouraged.

The SLRC Chair and list editors have the final say on all provisional species proposals.

<u>Approved Agency Abbreviations</u>

DCE – Dancing Coyote Environmental

HYP – City of Los Angeles

LA – Los Angeles County Sanitation Districts

OC – Orange County Sanitation Districts

SD – City of San Diego

SF – City of San Francisco

See *Glycera* sp B SCAMIT 2022 § voucher sheet as an example.

Voucher Sheet

B. Haggin
July, 2022

Species: *Glycera* sp B SCAMIT, 2022 §

P-Code —none assigned

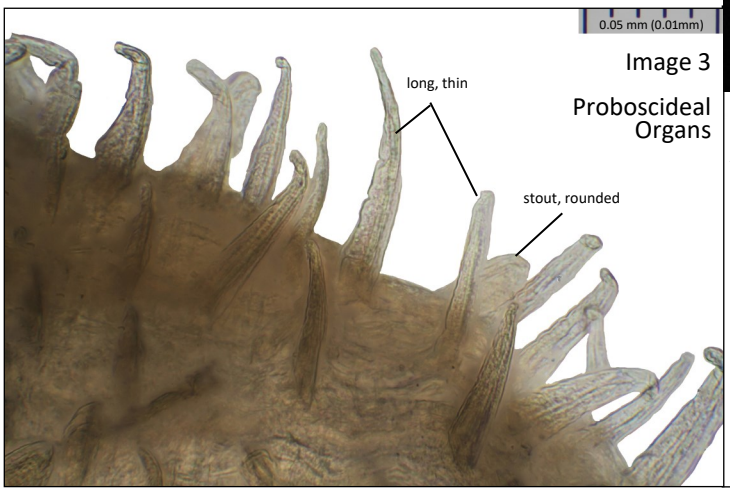
Synonyms: *Glycera* sp LA1 Parker, 1999 §

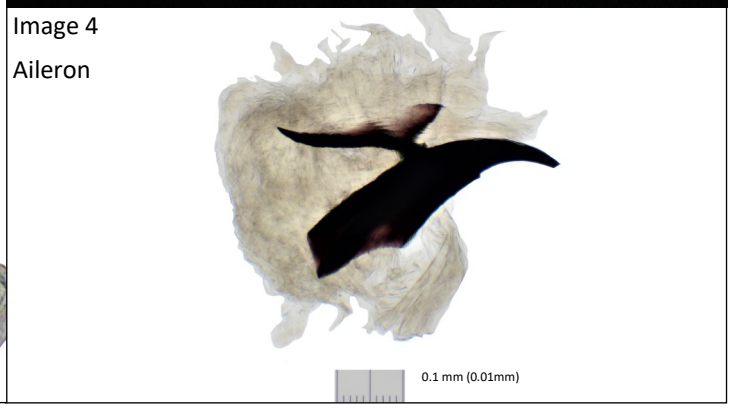
ITI—Group 2

Subfamily:
Family: Glyceridae
Suborder: Glyceriformia
Order: Phyllodocida
Infraclass:
Subclass: Errantia
Class: Polychaeta
Phylum: Annelida

Diagnostic Characters:

1) Body triannulate (**Image 1**).
2) Prostomium long, appears smooth or weakly annulated; w/ 4 minute antennae (**Image 2**).
3) Proboscideal organs of 2 types: long, thin & smooth and stout, rounded & smooth (**Image 3**).
4) Ailerons with long & short shaft connected by a membrane (**Image 4**).
5) Anterior parapodia with minute superior, and larger inferior prechaetal lobe (superior lobe very small, often overlooked); postchaetal lobe low, rounded (**Image 5**). Superior lobe becomes larger posteriorly, becoming obviously 2 prechaetal lobes in posterior (**Image 6**).
6) Dorsal cirri high on body wall, larger than superior prechaetal lobe (**Image 2**).
7) Ventral cirri large & pointed (**Images 5 & 6**).
8) Parapodia with 1-2 simple chaetae in superior position, numerous compound spinigers in inferior position (**Images 7, 8 & 9**).

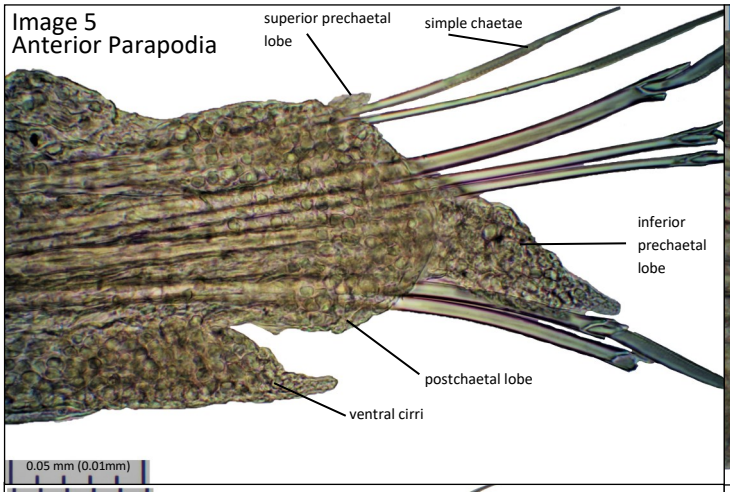


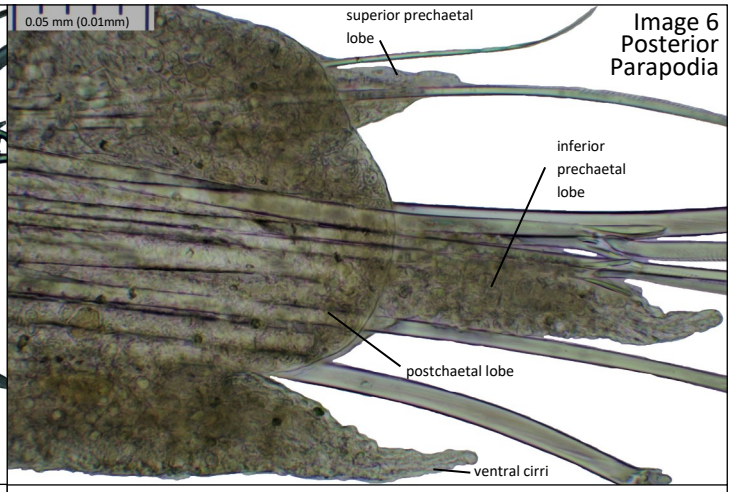


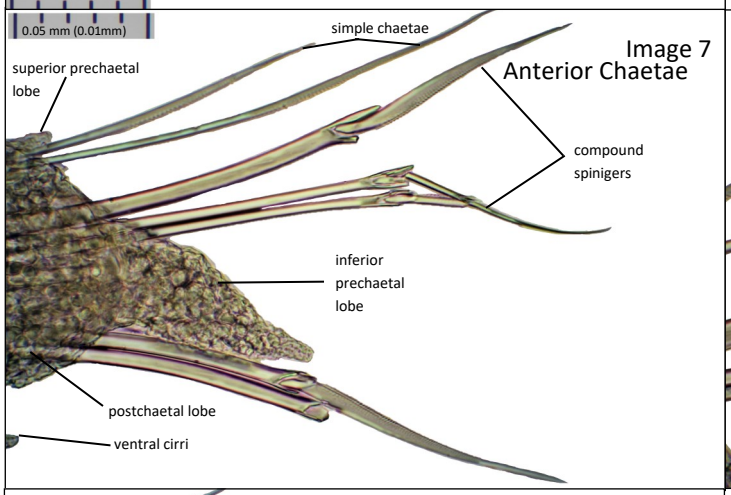
Voucher Sheet

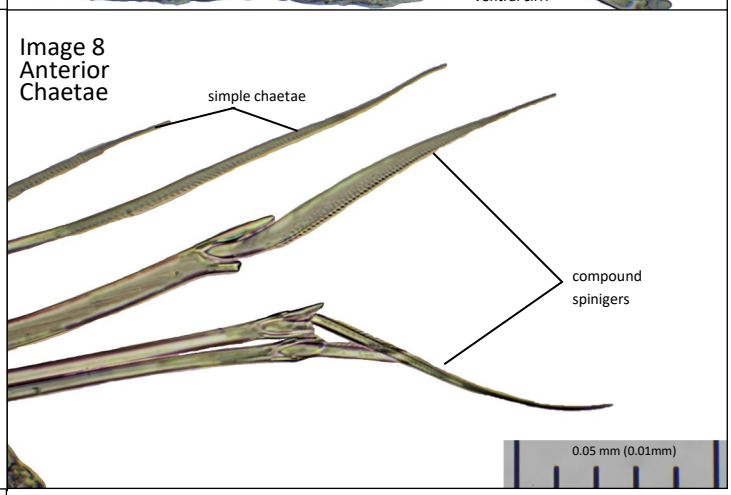
B. Haggin

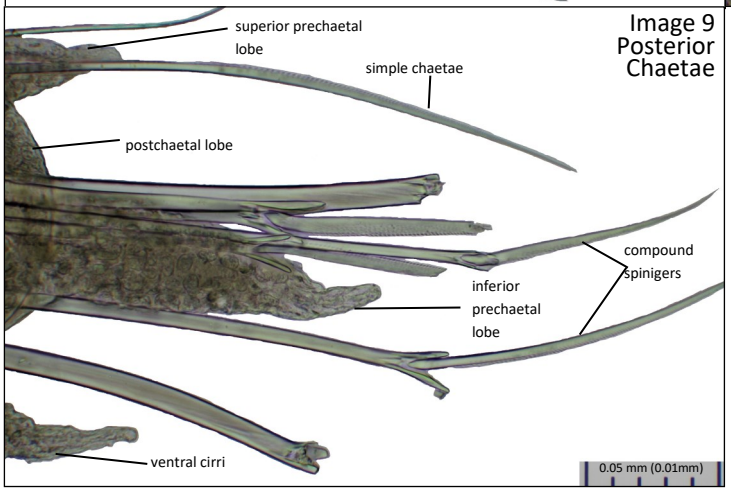
July, 2022











Images 5-9 are posterior view

Similar Species:

Glycera sp B SCAMIT, 2022 § is in the group of Glycerids that have 2 prechaetal lobes and 1 postchaetal lobe anteriorly. It differs from others in this group in the following ways:

Glycera macrobranchia Moore, 1911—has branchiae present (Moore, 1911), branchiae are absent on *Glycera* sp B.

Glycera tenuis Hartman, 1944—reduces to only a single prechaetal lobe in the posterior; proboscideal organs of 1 kind, digitiform with ridges (Hartman, 1944). *Glycera* sp B has 2 prechaetal lobes throughout and 2 kinds of proboscideal organs, both smooth.

Glycera branchiopoda Moore, 1911—with 3 kinds of proboscideal organs, 2 with ridges and 1 short and globular (sensu Moore, 1911). *Glycera branchiopoda* is found in deeper water, from depths of 440 m (sensu Hilbig, 1994). *Glycera* sp B has 2 types of proboscideal organs, both are smooth, and is found in shallow waters, less than 100 m.

Glycera oxycephala Ehlers, 1887—has 2 types of proboscideal organs, both with ridges (sensu Martinez-Lara, 2002) and a dorsal cirri inserted low on the body wall, near the parapodial base (sensu Hartman, 1968). *Glycera* sp B has smooth proboscideal organs and the dorsal cirri is inserted high on the body wall.

Glycera nana Johnson, 1901—superior and inferior prechaetal lobes are of nearly equal size throughout (Johnson, 1901 & Hilbig, 1994). *Glycera* sp B has a greatly reduced superior prechaetal lobe in anterior setigers.

Discussion:

The Annotated Tabular Guide to the common shelf-depth Glyceridae off Southern California by RML 11/02 in the SCAMIT taxonomic toolbox incorrectly illustrates the prechaetal lobes of *Glycera* sp LA1 Parker, 1999 §. The drawings do not show the small, superior prechaetal lobe on the anterior and median parapodia. This lobe is very small and is easily overlooked. Specimens that appear to be have only 1 prechaetal lobe anteriorly and 2 lobes posteriorly should be re-examined to determine the state of the anterior prechaetal lobes. Removing a parapodia and viewing on a compound microscope might be necessary to determine its presence or absence.

Hartman (1950 & 1968) describe *Glycera oxycephala* as having only a single type of proboscidial organ, however, the Annotated Tabular Guide to the common shelf-depth Glyceridae off Southern California shows *G. oxycephala* as having 2 types of proboscidial organs. I believe this description of 2 types of proboscidial organs came from Böggemann (2002) where he synonymized 75% of the described species (166 species down to 42). Many of his synonymies seem to be poorly justified, increasing the number of cosmopolitan species at a time when many cosmopolitan species are being shown to be species complexes of local cryptic species. An additional review of local *G. oxycephala* would be needed to resolve this issue.

Material Examined:

B'98-2490—west of San Miguel Island, 75m (1 ind.)

0720-2D—Pt. Vicente, Palos Verdes, 31m (5 ind.) (33.74120N, 118.42130W—15JUL20)

Also from LACSD stations 1D (31m—33.76500N, 118.43530W—25JUL18, 22JUL19, 14JUL20); 2D (31m—33.74120N, 118.42130W—13JUL95, 24JAN96, 9JUL97, 23JUL19, 14JUL21); 3D (31m—33.73320N, 118.40050W—23JUL19, 14JUL21); 7D (31m—33.71270N, 118.34350W—13JUL21) & 8D (31m—33.70700N, 118.32980W—15JUL20)

Habitat:

Glycera sp B has been routinely encountered at LACSD "D"-stations. These stations are at a depth of approximately 30m that contain a high amount of gravel and larger sand particles. This species has also been encountered at shallow shelf depths in gravelly stations from the Channel Islands during Bight surveys. K. Barwick (OCSD) also reported this species as *Glycera* sp LA1 in B'18 from a Channel Island Station (B18-10391—82m—15JUL18). *Glycera* sp B has been found to co-occur with *Glycera nana* and *Glycera oxycephala* in LACSD stations.

References:

1) **Hartman, O.** 1944. Polychaetous Annelids from California. Including the Descriptions of Two New Genera and Nine New Species. *Allan Hancock Pacific Expeditions*, 10(2&3): 239-388.

2) **Hartman, O.** 1950. Goniadidae, Glyceridae and Nephtyidae. *Allan Hancock Pacific Expeditions*, 15(1): 1-180.

3) **Hartman, O.** 1968. *Atlas of the Errantiate Polychaetous Annelids from California*. Los Angeles, CA, University of California, Allan Hancock Foundation.

4) **Hilbig, B.** 1994. Family Glyceridae Grube, 1850. pages 197-214. IN: Blake, James A. and Hilbig, Brigitte. *Taxonomic Atlas of the Benthic Fauna of the Santa Maria Basin and Western Santa Barbara Channel. 4 - The Annelida Part 1. Oligochaeta and Polychaeta: Phyllodocida (Phyllodocidae to Paralacydoniidae).* Santa Barbara Museum of Natural History.

5) **Johnson, H. P.** 1901. The Polychaeta of the Puget Sound Region. *Proceedings of the Boston Society of Natural History*, 29(18): 381-437; pls. 1-19.

6) **Martinez-Lara, R.** 2002. Annotated Tabular Guide to the common shelf-depth Gllyceridae off Southern California. *SCAMIT Handout*.

7) **Moore, J. P.** 1911. The Polychaetous Annelids Dredged by the U. S. S. *Albatross* off the Coast of Southern California in 1904: 3. Euphrosynidae to Goniadidae. *Proceedings of the Academy of Natural Sciences of Philadelphia*, 63: 234-318; pls. 15-21.

Version History:

Version 1.0—Voucher sheet created (25OCT2021)

Version 2.0—Updated name to *Glycera* sp B and author to SCAMIT, 2022 §; Adjusted font size of images; Added footnote for images 5-9; Added Discussion section; Updated Similar Species, Material Examined, Habitat and References sections; Added ITI- & P-codes (25JUL2022)

SCAMIT Treasury Summary
2020-2021

Below is the treasurer's report for 2020-2021. In 2018 we raised dues for the first time since the start of SCAMIT in 1982 from $15 to $20 for electronic memberships, $30 to $35 for hardcopy memberships, and $60 to $65 for institutional memberships. We have over 150 members across the US and worldwide. SCAMIT awarded one publication grant this past year to Larry Lovell for publishing: *Taking a closer look: an SEM review of Levinsenia species (Polychaeta: Paraonidae) reported from California*. Please help get the word out that these funds are available. As stipulated in our grant policy, we have **$7,597.09** or 25% of our operating budget of $30,388.34 available for publication grants this year. The taxonomic database support tools on our website were maintained by our webmaster. The SCAMIT CD matured on October 10, 2020, the treasurer closed the account and put the funds into the checking account until a better investment option is available.

Account Balances (as of 5/31/2021)

Checking	**$**	**29,681.15**
PayPal	**$**	**707.19**
Total	**$**	**30,388.34**

Income

2020-2021 Membership dues	$	2,488.25
Interest from CD until closed on 10/16/2020	$	1.36
Total	**$**	**2,489.61**

Expenses

2019-2020 PO Box Renewal	$	150.00
Larry Lovell Publication Grant	$	499.20
Bounced Membership Check Fee	$	32.00
Newsletters (printing/postage)	$	273.65
Tony Phillips Retirement Gift	$	80.79
Zoom Subscription (August 2020 – May 2021)	$	156.65
2020-2021 PO Box Renewal	$	176.00
Total	**$**	**1,368.29**